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additional revenue to expenditures tending to elevate the social position and satisfy the social needs of themselves and their families.

The book is written in somewhat diffuse style, and the many ramifications of the subject are discussed in much detail. But the concise summaries at the end of each section enable one easily to tie together the various threads of thought. There is no discussion of the class struggle, no prediction concerning its ultimate outcome, and this self-restraint is particularly welcome in the presentation of a subject which has been too much obscured by socialistic controversy.

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Die Konzentrationsbewegung bei den deutschen Gewerkschaften.

By ALEXANDER WENDE. (Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag. 1913. Pp. 84. 2 m.)

This monograph is a helpful analytical study of the trend toward industrial unionism, through the consolidation of national unions in allied or closely connected trades, which has characterized the German labor movement in recent years. The developments which have worked to produce consolidation, the obstacles which have retarded or prevented it, the constitutional and financial problems created by the merging into one union of previously independent craft unions varying widely in numerical strength, strategic position, financial standing, and insurance necessities and systems, and the ways in which these problems have been met by the amalgamated unions are in turn treated in outline. Throughout, the points are illustrated and supported by the citation of difficulties experienced and courses followed by particular unions.

Among the causes of this amalgamation movement, prominent place is given to the increase in and federating of employers' associations. The policies pursued by the latter organizations, themselves the effect of union activity, have in their turn cooperated noticeably with developments more universal in their operation—such as the employment in one industry of the members of several previously distinct crafts and the blurring of the distinction between the skilled and unskilled branches in manufacturing industries—in driving the separate unions to consolidation. The necessity of putting an end to jurisdictional disputes between

unions in closely connected trades also figures largely as a cause of amalgamation.

The author regards as the chief weakness of the consolidated unions the difficulty of reconciling the conflicting interests of the various crafts included within the membership. It is already evident, too, that consolidation must lead at the same time to the decentralization of administrative authority through delegation and to the lessened participation of the general membership in the decision of policies. The movement toward united action and actual consolidation will continue, he concludes, both among the unions and the employers' associations, with the result that strikes will become fewer, but vaster, and will take on more and more the character of a class war.

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Vers le Salaire Minimum. By BARTHELEMY RAYNAUD. (Paris: L. Larose et L. Tenin. 1913. Pp. xi, 511. 14 fr.)

In the writing of this resumé of the theory and practice of the minimum wage, the author does not attempt to make any contribution of his own, nor does he push his analysis of the theories of others very far. Minimum wage theories he classifies under three heads: those of the modern "social catholicism," those of the socialists, and that of what he calls "social utilitarianism," which is his name for the Webbs. This portion of the book is a rapid sketch, and of little value to Americans. The bulk of the volume is devoted to a survey of the progress of the minimum wage in practice, and contains accounts of the insertion of minimum wage clauses in government contracts of various sorts and in trade union wage agreements, as well as of the establishment of the minimum wage in governmental industries by official order, and in private industries by compulsory arbitration or wage boards. Most of this information can readily be found by Americans in English or domestic works. Raynaud is obviously much under the influence of the Webbs, and accepts substantially their views concerning the place of the minimum wage in the theory of wages and the modes of establishing the minimum wage in practice. The volume contains in an appendix a useful transcript of laws and administrative orders, chiefly English and Australian, relating to the legal minimum wage.

A. N. HOLCOMBE.